

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.  
Light trades and fair weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.695.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903.

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## TEACHERS TALK OVER TEMPERANCE

### Doctors Discuss the Hygienic Points.

### Methods of Teaching the Science of Health.

### Many Short Talks All Showing Great Interest in Ways of Reaching Children.

Temperance was the topic of the Territorial Teachers' Association at the meeting at the High School last evening. There were other topics in the line of hygiene, but just the same the meeting may well be considered a temperance meeting as that subject was uppermost in the minds of the speakers most of the time.

The evening was relieved by the singing of the High School pupils who opened the program, interspersed songs and closed the very enjoyable meeting with a vesper. There was a good attendance of the teachers of the entire city. The next meeting will be held July 10th, that being the annual meeting.

Dr. E. C. Waterhouse had for his subject antiseptics and antidotes for poisons. He took up the first branch and considered it first as to asepsis, laying stress upon the necessity for cleanliness as a first consideration, explaining the methods of sterilizing instruments and the operator's hands.

As to dressings for wounds the speaker told of the dry and wet antiseptics, naming the most commonly used and telling of proportions. Another use of antiseptics was described as for fumigation, the use of fumes of sulphur and formaldehyde being advocated with the further advice that all clothing that may have come in contact with a patient should be boiled. Sunshine was described as the best antiseptic. As to tuberculosis Dr. Waterhouse impressed the necessity for disposing of sputum and as to typhoid fever he remarked that if everyone should drink boiled water typhoid would disappear.

Treating antidotes for poisons Dr. Waterhouse urged first the cleansing of the stomach, the keeping warm of the patient, the use of stimulants like strychnia and ammonia, and the administering of white of eggs. A number of special antidotes for special poisons were enumerated and methods of treatment explained.

Miss Emogene Hart, of Punahou Preparatory, discussed emergency cases. She began with the suggestion that experience was the best teacher and that there should be imaginary cases so that the pupils will be thus more perfectly prepared. Instructions for reviving persons suffocated, by drowning were given. Bandages were explained, the value of the triangular bandage as tourniquet and sling was gone over and a patient used in explanation. The danger of removing a patient with a broken limb was discussed and the necessity for various forms of temporary splints and litters was outlined.

Dr. Albert B. Clark talked of the care of children's teeth. In some cities of Europe he said a dentist was employed to look after the teeth of the school children, but in America this is being overlooked. He said that the mouths of children should be carefully watched so as to see that the second set are regular and are kept beautiful.

As to the necessity for preserving the teeth Dr. Clark said that cleanliness was the first consideration, as the harm to teeth came from bacteria, which could not work except they are given

a lodgment, for they can make no progress on a clean, smooth surface. Tooth ache was described as of two kinds, both of sufficient importance to call for immediate remedies, which were hinted at in many varieties. Dr. Clark closing with the expression of trust that the teachers would do all in their power to protect the teeth of the children as conducive to their best health.

Dr. Charles T. Rodgers talked of Temperance having prepared a rather elaborate paper on the subject. Dr. Rodgers said temperance meant moderation but now it has come to mean abstinence from liquors or strong drink. He devoted the principal portion of his paper to a discussion of the teaching of temperance in the school, reading the Act of Congress passed in 1886, making such teaching compulsory. He described the instructions sent out by the department and told how the subject has grown.

As to the necessity for the instruction he said probably no two opinions could be entertained. He dwelt upon the loss in money, in energy, the misery and social demoralization resulting from the drink habit was gone over. The effect upon men, the moral disintegration or deterioration brought out some good facts which were used to point the moral. As to teaching, Dr. Rodgers said not only the hygienic effect must be taught but as well the moral and sociological view must be kept just as well to the front and given their proper place. As to the ways of reaching pupils he said there must be care so that children will not be brought to look with reproach upon parents or adult relatives.

As to moderate drinkers, Dr. Rodgers said he believed there were such, though he said he would not advocate drinking at all. He pointed out the many evils of the habit, but entered his protest against the intemperate language of some of the temperance advocates. He said that if misinformation is given to children they will find it out and the result will be a loss of confidence.

After discussing narcotics and stimulants and their effects, saying such things have their field in medicine, Dr. Rodgers showed that it would be a mistake to base teaching upon the radical opinion that there is no possible good from either, for later investigation would show the fallacy of such a teaching and result in breaking down the influence of the teachers. He urged that teachers confine themselves to the truth for the case against strong drink is too strong to need any exaggeration. He maintained that emergencies made stimulants necessary and that at times such things are important.

Mrs. C. A. Macdonald read a digest of a report by Prof. W. O. Atwater on Alcohol, Physiology and Temperance Reform. In the course of the paper the point is made that alcohol has food value but at the same time has poisonous qualities. Prof. Atwater made the point that a thinking boy must not be told that alcohol is poison, for he will find that such is not always the case. Stress was laid upon the business and social side of liquor drinking, the effect of example and the service which every man owes to his fellows. The moral side of the instruction was brought out and the necessity to keep within accurate knowledge was impressed. The effect of alcohol upon character was set forth as the most important, where it would be impossible to exaggerate.

A general discussion followed, the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh of Royal School opening this portion of the program. As to his method of teaching, he said that he encouraged his pupils to talk of the subject, just like a debating society, so that the young had an analysis of occurrences, the effects of liquor as a producer of crime. He touched on the moral obliquity which follows the use of liquor habitually and said that the teaching must be most careful and must be followed after school. Mr. Mackintosh explained how bible studies were brought up and then he read several essays which were based on the story of Daniel, which amused the teachers quite a deal.

Miss Ivy Girvin, of Kaahumanu School, talked of the hard features of making an impression upon children who have become sophisticated with all kinds of evil during their youth. She advocated stories, poems and recitations to awaken the interest and thus secure the confidence of the children.

Dr. W. B. Elkin, of Kamehameha Manual, said that he expected that a toxin may be discovered which will remove the taste for liquor or tobacco. He said he had known of success attending the use of tobacco with boys by giving them all they wanted until they were ill. As to the liquor-selling business he thought perhaps the best thing would be to place the business

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## HOUSE IS CLOSE TO ILLEGALITY

### Lawyers Agree on Question of Period.

### That Three Days Close With Wednesday Is Believed.

### Question Now Is What Will Be Result of Commission of Illegal Act.

What will be the status of the Legislature after Wednesday is a question which is being largely discussed just now. That a failure to meet on Wednesday will constitute an illegal act is considered as well established as can be any legal fact, but of those who discuss the matter no two agree as to the effect of such an act.

The section of the Organic Act which says that neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other prescribes no penalty, and sets forth no result of the illegality. This makes a question which will be added to the other allegations of the irregularity of the session, and of which there may be no settlement until some act of the legislature is contested in the courts. Governor Dole is at work on the question, looking up precedents, and it is expected that he will ask for an opinion from the Attorney-General today.

## JUDGE DICKEY A CAPTIVE OF COURT HOUSE JANITOR

### Was Locked in the Law Library Saturday Afternoon and Had to Break Out.

Judge Lyle A. Dickey, of the Second District Court, was in trouble Saturday afternoon, and he isn't quite certain whether it was accident or design that caused his involuntary confinement in the Supreme Court library for several hours. Judge Dickey went into the library early in the afternoon to look up law points for the brief he is preparing in the case of Dickey vs. Rapid Transit Company. So absorbed was he in his study of authorities that he failed to notice the flight of time, and it was four o'clock before he was ready to leave. Then he discovered that he couldn't. The door to Judge Gear's court room was locked, also the door leading to the outside veranda, and the remaining hall door, which is supposed to be always open, was also closed and the key was turned. Then the Judge studied the windows in the library. But the leap of some twenty or thirty feet to the earth didn't appeal to his athletic spirit. He tried to study a little longer in the hope that some one would come to his rescue, but nothing of the kind happened, and the Judge, who was becoming desperate as well as hungry, made one last effort to arouse some one in the neighborhood. He wasn't a bit more successful than on previous attempts. And then the Judge, "with malice aforethought, deliberately and premeditatedly," raised his fist and smashed in a window pane in the door leading to the outside veranda. He broke out the remainder of the pane and then from all appearances (for no one witnessed the escape) climbed through the aperture he had made with his fist. Fortunately the Judge is not a very large man, and he had no difficulty in getting through the door.

Yesterday morning Judge Dickey settled with the janitor for the cost of the glass.

So great is the interest of those who have the good of the Territory at heart, that some friends of Governor Dole yesterday suggested that it is a matter of such importance, that the Attorney-General of the United States should be asked to cable an opinion, so that pressure might be brought to bear upon Speaker Beckley to issue a summons for the members on Wednesday and thus prevent the illegality which threatens.

Speaker Beckley yesterday, to an afternoon paper, said that the calculation of the time of the adjournment began with Monday morning, which made Wednesday the third day, and Thursday the day on which the House must sit again. Unfortunately perhaps Speaker Beckley has in this view the backing of none of the prominent lawyers. It is an axiom in the law that parts of day are not reckoned. Another is that one day of a fixed term is dropped. Thus the adjournment on Saturday meant of that day, and not as to any particular hour. This is in accordance with the oldest rule of law. But at the same time it is as well established that if the first day is disregarded as a portion of a fixed time, the last must be counted. Thus if Saturday is excluded from the count of the three days, Wednesday must be taken into account.

Where the rules of the House are silent the best rules of the country are taken, and these are those of the late Thomas Brackett Reed, who was speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Yet it is a fact that in the special session for the passage of the Dingley law, in the summer of 1897, a fact which is in the mind of many Honoluluans, as there was a delegation at the capital fighting against the cutting out of the reciprocity treaty, which was threatened, there was a battle of the giants over the adjournment of Congress from Thursday to Monday, with a similar provision in the constitution to that in the Organic Act. Many of the best lawyers in the United States argued that more than three days intervened, and the argument of James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, was so elaborate that Mr. Reed was obliged to call wait for a time to examine the authorities before he would make his ruling, though of course he upheld the three days contention of his party.

There are many theories as to the effects of the failure of the House to meet on Wednesday. One is that the legislature expires, owing to the wording of the section "during any session," limiting the time of the adjournment.

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## POSTOFFICE SCANDALS ARE ACCUMULATING

### Perry Heath Is Charged With Hav- ing Stifled Investigation When in Office.

### Russia Squeezing China---Corean Governor Threatens Death to Countrymen Who Sell Lands to Japanese.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Tulloch's statement about the affairs of the Postoffice Department is highly sensational. He declares that corruption is rampant, that persons who do no work are on the pay rolls, and that defalcations are unpunished. He accuses Perry Heath, formerly First Assistant Postmaster General, and now editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, with stifling investigation.

## MORE STEAMERS ARE COMING THIS WAY

VANCOUVER, May 18.—Alley & Co., of Tacoma, will operate a line of steamers between the Sound and Australia.

### For the Open Door.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Despite the apathy of the Chinese government, the United States is continuing its effort to secure open ports.

### Russia Cinches Trade.

PEKING, May 18.—Russia is compelling China to patronize her markets. Other foreigners are complaining.

### Banishing the Grog Shops.

MANILA, May 18.—General Davis has prohibited the sale of liquors within two miles of a military post.

### Sugar Cane Affected.

SAN JUAN, May 18.—Drought has so long prevailed here that the sugar cane is deteriorating.

### Venezuela's Sixth Payment.

CARACAS, May 18.—The sixth payment to Germany on account of the indemnity has been made.

### The Bear Behind It.

SEOUL, May 18.—The Governor of Quelpaert threatens death to Koreans selling land to Japanese or otherwise patronizing them.

## FOREIGN LADY WAS ROBBED OF \$3,200 IN HONOLULU LAST NIGHT

A sensational robbery took place in a house on Miller street last night in which the thief or thieves got away with \$3,200 in money.

The owner of this money was Mrs. Ellen Nurkewich, a lady who has been in Honolulu but a short time, having come here from the Orient.

Mr. Nurkewich, her husband, and three small children arrived only recently from the Orient. Mr. Nurkewich is a capitalist and has been engaged in large enterprises in Manchuria. On arrival here he expected to go into business but not being able to find an opening he decided to go to Canada. He and his family booked to sail on the last Canadian-Australian liner for Vancouver but when the vessel arrived in port only one of the party could be accommodated on board.

Under these circumstances Mr. Nurkewich decided to go on ahead. He could arrange business in the north while his wife and children could travel by the next steamer. He divided what money he had with his wife. He took half and left the remaining portion, \$3,200, with the wife, and sailed away. She kept her rooms in Miller street and last night went to the Orpheum. She left the money in her room and on her return it was missing.

The matter was reported to the police after midnight and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth tackled the affair at once. He thought he could arrest the thief by morning.

Mrs. Nurkewich is a friend of Mrs. Sam Johnson and Capt. Sam Johnson accompanied her to the Police Station last night to interpret her complaint to the police.